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In a work containing so many references to persons and books it is unavoidable that some errors and inaccuracies should appear, especially when most of the references are in a foreign language. It is evidently merely a slip when Archbishop Laud is referred to as Henry the Eighth's prime minister or when the date of the *Fairie Queen* is given as 1690. Sir Philip Sidney's dates should be 1554-86, not 1534-86, p. 330. Defoe was born in 1660 or 1661, not 1663, and the collected edition of his works appeared 1840-41, not 1741. Burnet's *History of my own Time* was published 1723 and 1734, not 1724, and the third volume of the *History of the Reformation* appeared in 1714, not 1715. Some other similar errors were noted, but under the circumstances, the number is not excessive and in no case do they seem to have any special significance.

In conclusion the reviewer, while not accepting *in toto* the general conclusions of the author and in many of the details disagreeing wholly with him, cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that students of Holberg cannot fail to profit greatly from a careful reading of this contribution, which is so evidently a work of love. Let each accept what he can, with the assurance that what he rejects will not do him any harm, while what he accepts may do him much good.

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**GUSTAF CEDERSCHIÖLD: FRESTA DUGER JÄMTE ANDRA UPPSATSER.** Stockholm, 1914. P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag. Pp. 257.

As one of the most genial and most successfully popular collections of studies on linguistic, literary, and historical subjects, I take particular pleasure in calling attention to this volume by Gustaf Cederschiöld. There are in all twenty-four studies; of a number of these the chief object is to give in a form intelligible to the general reader the results of recent technically scientific works on the subjects treated. The book takes its name from the first study, *Fresta duger*; this and the ten following studies deal with the Swedish language, chiefly with the question of how best to enrich Swedish by the recognition and general use of words not generally known or used (words used by modern authors, in the dialects, archaic words), and how to replace unnecessary foreign words by better native ones. Professor Cederschiöld announces that he is engaged in writing a book on this subject. The second study, *Internationell svenska och folklig svenska*, contains illustrations in parallel columns of passages in Swedish newspaper style effete with loan-words and the same paraphrased into native Swedish. Then there follow: *Duger "ovacker?"*, *Sammansatta substantiv med adjektiv till förled*, *Dvandva-sammansättningar i nutidssvenska*, *Imperativiska substantiv*, *Slang* (based on the material in Wilh. Uhrström's recent book *Stockholmska*), *För riksspråket nya verb, som bildats genom avledning*.

In the study *Hemvant och främmande i nominalböjningen* the conclusion is reached that it is the less common adjectives of certain types that do not have the indefinite neuter form, this being due largely, perhaps, to the difficulty in association with the common-gender form on account of change in vowel quantity (as in *flat*, *flatt*, *god*, *gott*); he points out, further, that an adj. n. form like *frott* could be associated with any of the common-gender forms *fro*, *frod*,

*frot, frodd, frott.* Most of the adjectives in question are foreign, and Cederschiöld urges that these be replaced, as far as possible, by native equivalents which might be inflectible. The second part of this study deals with the use of *-ar* and *-er* in forming plurals to common-gender nouns. He finds that *-ar* is the productive plural-type, and urges the use of this in those cases where either form is now possible. An additional and excellent proof that *-ar* is the productive form could have been found in the fact that this is the plural ending almost exclusively given to nouns borrowed from American English into the Swedish spoken in America. This is just the opposite of what has happened to loan-words in Sweden, where *-er* has been preferred; the American loans at once become part and parcel of the speakers' innermost language-consciousness. *Penna och öra* urges against the writing of Swedish which, when read aloud or mentally, is cacophonous. In *Välljud och missljud i nutida svenska språkarter*, the author applies to the question of the relation between *normalstil* and colloquial language the principle of euphony; on this basis he prefers *ögona* to *ögonen*, *ben* to *benen*, *den odygdiga pojken* to *den odygdige pojken*, etc. Other titles are *Kung Orre*, *Ett kungligt nykterhetstal från Nordens medeltid* (Sverre), *Fåmannavälde och anarki på Island under Sturlungatiden*, *Skelsa*, *Brynja*, etc., *Ur den nordiska fiskarbefolkningens historia*, *Till Bohuslåns äldre historia*, *Till Skandinaviens historia på 1600-talet*, *Ny Eddalitteratur* (Cederschiöld urges the translation of the Edda into some suitable modern metrical form). In another study he sets forth the opinion that Snoilsky's *Carolus Linnaeus* has been much influenced by Rydberg's *Dexippos*. In *Ledareskiftet i S A O B*, attention is called to the great work of K. F. Söderwall in connection with the dictionary of the Swedish Academy. One of the most interesting of the studies is *Sapere aude! Några ord om och till Svenska Akademien*. Cederschiöld suggests a thorough reorganization of the Swedish Academy so that it may fulfill its avowed purpose under present conditions. He urges that all the eighteen members be expected to devote all of their time to the work of the Academy, that they be elected to it when they are in their most productive years, that they be dropped from active membership when they are no longer able to do active enough work, and, finally, that there be financial remuneration for the work thus done. He suggests, further, that the eighteen be formed into three groups (each consisting of specialists in the fields to be named), and that these groups devote themselves to (1) the Dictionary, (2) Swedish literature, (3) world literature. The members devoting themselves to the last-named subject would have in charge the selection of the Nobel Prize winners in literature.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.

*BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON'S EN GLAD GUT*, edited for school use by J. A. Holvik, A. M., Minneapolis, Minn., 1916. Augsburg Publishing House. Pp. 169.

The present edition of *En glad gut*, the editor informs us, is prepared for students who have completed a beginners' course or otherwise acquired a reading knowledge of the language, and who therefore are expected to study the book as literature. Mr. Holvik has not deemed it necessary to include conversation and composition exercises based on the text, believing that "students who have advanced beyond the stage of the beginner will no doubt profit more by impromptu response to oral questions than by giving prepared answers to